ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 3

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BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER,

Editors and Proprietors. MAYSVILLE, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

For I had Loved her when a Boy. I How many men are there whose checks have become wrinkled, and whose hair hasturned gray wich the cares and the sorrows of many years, who will not heave a sigh as they sadly recall the fond anticipations of youth and compare either side, by Southern submission or sucthem with the dull realities of their experience through life. Let them read the following lines, and say if here is not a something in them that stirs up the fond recollection of their youthful and happy days, long, long ago:

I met her; she was thin and old; She stooped and trod with tottering feet; The hair was gray that once was gold, The voice was harsh that once was sweet, Her hands were dwindled and her eyes, Robbed of the girlish light of joy, Were dim! I felt a sad surprised, That I had loved her when a boy.

But yet a something in her air Restored to me the vanished time: My heart grew young and seemed to wear The brightness of my youthful prime, I took her withered hand in mine-Its touch recalled a ghost of joy-I kissed it with a reverend sigh, For I had loved her when a boy.

> MY AULD WIFE. BY SHERMAN SMITH.

Oh! dinns say her bounis face Is altered by the touch o' Time; Nor say her form has lest the grace-The matchless grace that marked itsprime, To me she's fairer, lovelier now Than crowned wi' bloom o' early days; Nor changefu' years have only made Mora winsome all her looks and ways.

List to her voice. Was e'er a tone Sae full o' tender love and truth? Match me its music if ye can Wi' a' the gleesome air o' youth! And then here's - her gentle e'e; What though ite laughing light has fled, If in its calm blue depths I see A heaven of peace and joy instead?

Her sunny locks-yes, they are changed: Yet still I bow to Time's behest, For though the rogue has stolen the gold, I love, I love the effer best. What could become that fair meek brow Like those smooth lustrous bands of white? I touch them reverently, as one Might touch an angel's crown of light.

For life's inevitable storms --Its waves of grief, its clouds of care, Its many trials, bravely borne, Have made these tresses what they are. But praise to Him who rules the world! Good smiles beside each frowning all-The storms dear wife, that bleeched thy locks Have made the spirit whiter still.

If thou didst seem a flower before, For sportive days of sunshine given; Thou smilest on my pathway now, The star that lights a clouded heaven. What though the lengthening shadows fall, That show me near my day's decline, I fear no doom, Idread no change, While thy dear hand is clasped in mine.

Ah! they who name the women weak, Now not what thou hast been to me! One Being, only One, can know The only strength I've learned from thee. All cares were sweet. all burdens light! And crosses crowns while thou wert night Thy love hath taught me how to live, Thy smiles shall teach me how to die.

Devils.

There are many devils who walk this world, Devils great and devils small, Devils with tails and devils without, Devils who whisper, and devils who spout, Devils who mystify, devils who teach, Devils who pray, and devils who preach; Bat the lying devil who takes his perch On the highest seat in the highest church, And makes his religion the means and ends For concenting his guilt and betraying his friends, And affects a devotion his soul abhors, His morality aquaring by statute laws, Is the shabblest devil of all.

When you find a man too close and atinfairly or honestly.

How an old maid always eyes a single gentlement She looks at him as she would at a dog in dog days-wondering whether he intends to bite.

The clergy by their participation in polito officiate in their churches.

A shopkeeper generally shuts up at sunset. His wife isn't apt to "shut up" before
she falls to sleep.

A shopkeeper generally shuts up at sunbetween the United States and Great Britain, three very distinguished men were
she falls to sleep.

Kentucky, and Major McGullough, were appointed commissioners on the part of the
United States, and Colonel Kane appointed
by the ocean, will, if we await them calmly
appointed commissioners, Henry Clay beout the part of the Mormons. These com-

Confiscation and Peace!

SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAVIES, JANUARY 26TH, 1864.

CONCLUDING PORTION.

No purely agricultural people, fighting for the protection of their own domestic institutions upon their own soil, have ever vet been conquered. I say further, that no revolted people have ever been subdued after they have been able to maintain an independent government for three years.

But, sir, let that pass. We are at war. Neither side of the house will deny it-Whether these States are in rebellion, or whether we are fighting an independent power, we are still at war. Whether it be civil war, rebellion, revolution, or foreign war, it matters little. It must cease, and want this Administration to tell the American peeple when it will cease. This war must cease, I care not how or

from wast cause, whether by exhaustion on cess, by mediation or by Northern magnanimity, or by Northern sense of self-preservation. The war must cease. There must be an end of it sooner or later, from one cause or from another. I think all will concede this. Admitting, therefore, this conclusion. the next inquiry is, how, and when? These are the proper questions for this Congress to determine. When shall this war cease? What is the required measure of Southern submission? Will the party in power, who have the responsibility before the world, answer this question? Shall it be when in the language of the President in April, 1861, and have "rapossessed the forts, places, and property seized from the Union?" Or be the language of the resolution of Congress passed nearly unanimously in 1861, when we have "successfully maintained and defended the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserved the Union with all the dignity equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired," and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease? Or shall it be when, according to Southern States, acting under the nominal themselves consent under duress to the emancipation of their slaves; or under the more recent proclamation of the same functionary, who, outside the Constitution, and the abandoned tenth of the population of to negotiate a peace. I will read from a the South shall consent to betray the re- New England historian to prove the fact: maining nine-tenths into a servitude more degraded than that which their own local institutions entailed upon its blacks? Or the close of 1787. The people took up shall it be when, under the yet more re- arms, organized and collected in large leader of the House, (Mr. Stevens,) the Southern States shall be reduced to a condition of abject dependence, as a conquered enemy, entitled to no law or mercy except that which the clemency of fanaticism may the American people, North and South, rebellion was issued by the General Court are sown. Less, far less than these would utterly broken down, their national interests destroyed, their ancient form of govhomes forever gone, and the fountains of er of resistance or aggression shall alike be exhausted, sha'l we then have peace? Or more fearful, shall it be when the iron hand

submissive necks of Northern timidity? of the men who govern the North. It is ernment, and return to their allegiance as men of the South becomes the master of New York Tribune was out in favor of such tations are greater relished. their duty to determine how and when it good citizens" shall cease, that the country may know the ex:ent of the demands to be made upon it, the full measure required, and have unfolded at least a glimpse of the dark and sha-

of despotism is firmly planted upon the

dowy future. I ask in the name of the American peoed out in this war, in their name I ask you when shall this hellish cruelty of blood and famine cease? Sir, let the war be of whatever character it may, it must cease, and it is, Maryland, New Jersey-to suppress it, must cease by negotiation. Early in this and appoint commissioners to treat with the session, I had the honor to present to this insurrectionists. Nay, more; he went in House a preamble and resolution, which I person, accompanied by Alexander Hamil-

shall read. They are as follows: "Whereas, the President, in his message delivered to this House on the 9th instant. The Father of his Country, in the true spir and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship, and thought it not beneath his dignity to treat give thanks to God for recent victories, with rebels. He did treat with them sucwhereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no next session repealed the obnoxious law. longer beneath our dignity, nor dangerous nanimity becoming a great and powerful ficant case-the Mormon Robellion. These people by offering to the insurgents an op- profigate outcasts, who have been always portunity to return to the Union without imposing on them degrading or destructive tions, were treated with by Commissioners.

conditions: Therefore, "Resolved, That the President be re-

equality under the Constitution." gy to advertise, you can safely put him down as too selfish to act generously, or very Pennsylvania says, we are at war with a threat. He organized an army, declared foreign power, what has been the practice martial law, seized Government fortificaof our Government with reference to the tions, destroyed Government property, and material dispute reconciliation does in a appointment of commissioners to treat with foreign powers? Why, sir. as early as 1795, when the Algerines made war in the Federal troops there at the time were over-Mediterranean upon our commerce, pirates awed or rendered powerless. The Presi-though they were, we did not think it be- dent sent a message to Congress, which pass ties, have not only lost the esteem of white man. It will be seen by an extract in the seen by a who did proceed to a negotiation, and did the Spring of 1858, and in April of that safety. Such an offer from such power will finally make a treaty of amity which lasted vear, Hon. L. W. Powell, now Senator of till 1815. Again, Sir, in the war of 1812, Kentucky, and Major McCullough, were ap- condessions of the weak are the concessions

Mexican authorities. Sir, Mexico was sub-jugated; we had conquered the whole re-Trist, acting in pursuance of the authority by his successors in office? conferred upon him by the President of the United States, made the treaty of Guada- these Rebels. This war, commenced with-

was no confiscation.

tions of this country ever since the adop- and will ensue. tion of the Federal Constitution. She has not faithfully performed her part of the compact mails when she came into the Un-New England had her navigetion and her to the contrary. manufactures to protect, It is true; New England had a few slaves, but when they thropic and benevolent, and abolished slavfrom the sinews of the negro. New Engprotection of the Constitution, shall of land held men in bondage, and furnished the toppage that brought slaves from Africa to the Southern States.

I repeat, sir. that the first armed rebeilion in this country occurred in Massachusetts, in utter disregard of its sacred provisions, and that commissioners were appointed to

This was known as Shay's rebellion. It commenced in 1786, and continued until with them, and defied the laws and authorities. The Governor called out four thousand four hundred militia. A declaration of or Legislature, in which it was declared that a horrid and unnatural rebellion and disintegrated, their lands laid waste, their and levied against the Commonwealth, and is still continued and now exists against the

> [Bradford's History of Massachusetts. in this country. We had the Whiskey Insurrection in the gentleman from Pennsylvania's (Mr. Stevens) own State and vicinispecial messages to Congress on the subject, coarced out the militia of four of the States of the Union-Pennsylvania, Virgintop, then Secretary of the Treasury, and had a conference with the rebels at Carlisle. it of patriotism, justice, wisdo:n and policy,

But, sir, that is not the only case. I come hostile to you moral and political institu-It commenced early in 1857. The immediate cause was opposition to the exerhalf be empowered to open negotiations ment of a Territorial Governors. On the with the authorities at Richmond, to the 15th of September of that year Brigham end that this bloody, destructive, and in- Young issued a proclamation in the style of of the United States troops into the Territo to British Government."

ing chairman of the commission, and they missioners carried with them a proclama- son he urges against a coercive policy are in proceeded to Europe, and made the cele- tion of the Presinent, in which he offered effect similar to those now urged by the Union. brated treaty of Ghent. a full pardon to all who would submit to opponents of the present war: But, sir, there is vet a later and more ap- the laws. By the conduct and forbearance plicable case, the war with Mexico. When of these commissioners peace was restored, General Scott advanced with his conguer- the rebellion put down, and the Federal aulog army from Vera Cruz to the city of thority once more respected. The officers Mexico, the President sent Nicholas P. appointed by the President were accepted Trist as a commissioner to treat with the by the Mormons, and order and submission

public of Mexico; we had won a series of so extraordinary in my proposition to send victories from Vera Cruz to the halls of the Commissioners to treat with the Southern Montezumas, and we were in possession of States? We are told almost weekly that their capital; they were a conquered people. the rebellion is nearly crushed out, that we Did we pass the confiscation laws then?— have every advantage overthese insurgents. Did we pass the confiscation laws then.

Did we apply the principle of confiscation to Mexican soil? No, sir; we treated with them, conquered as they were, and Mr.

lupe Hidalgo on the 15th of February, out cause, prosecuted without glory, will 1848. That treaty which was subsequently end in disintegration and destruction if carratified by the Senate of the United States, ried on for another Administration. Peace resulted in the accession of California and must come. The President told you so in our vast possessions of the Pacific. There his inaugural address. Then, air, he was uninfluenced by the fanatical teachings of a But it is said that this is a rebellion, and desperate crew who have other objects at that it will not do to treat with the rebels heart than the welfare, the unity, the prosin arms. Well, sir, this is not the first re-bellion we have had in this country. We American people. God grant that the day have had rebellions which, at their com- of peace may come soon. That it will come mencement, were as threatening as this sooner or later we all know. The powers was at its commencement, to the perman- of aggression and of resistance are alike failence of our institutions, and we treated by ing Instead of supplying our armies through commissioners in every instance, as I shall patriotic enthusiasm, our Government is resorting to bribery ane force-bribers by the In 1786, the first rebellion occurred. It system of bounties, force by conscription. It occurred, Mr. Speaker, in New England .- is deducible by mathematical calculation This was the first armed rebellion against that another term of three years will find the Government. Sir, although it is un- us in a condition where it is impossible, eipleasant to reflect upon sections, cando: ther by force or bribery, to inspire your arcompels me to declare that New England mies with sufficient power of aggression to has been in rebellion against the institu- conquer the Southern people. Peace must

Gen. Jackson is frequently referred to as having favored barsh measures toward the South, and yet we have the authority of ion. In the Convention that framed our his friend and cotemporary, Thomas H. organic law, the sections came together .- Benton, in his Thirty Years in the Senate,

The authority says that "Many thought that he ought to relax in ceased to be profitable, she became philan- his civil measures for allaying discontent while South Carolina held the military attithe Presidential programme of 1862, the ery. Butso long as money was to be wrung tude of armed defiance to the United States -and among them Mr. Quincy Adams .-But he adhered steadily to his purpose of going on with what justice required for the relief of the South, &c."

(Benton's Thirty Year's View page 208.) John A. Dix, now a Major General of Wolunteers, when a Senator in Congress, lieve in Abraham I., and in the second will. From such love, and such love, John A. Dix, now a Major General of upon the Three Million bill, that "disunion coming, held for some purpose, a gentieman friends as Abolitionism furnishes, "Good is better than intestine war;" and again, in the same speech, that

shall it be when, under the yet more recently declared doctrine of the Republican masses under the lead of a popular officer pure, unmixed demoralization. It dissolves amend by declaring also in favor of Fred. Springfield Massachusetts Republican an who had distinguished himself. in the all national and domestic ties. It renders Douglass for Vice President! This was a account of the catching a Methodist Parson; Revolutionary war. They broke up courts selfishness more odious by wedding it to habomb shell to some of the timid ones; but endesbabbille, in a young lady's bedchamber, called to try and punish persons implicated tred and cruelty. The after generation the gentleman argued that the great repub and of his escape through a window to the war is scarcely less to be commiserated than

Well, sir, we have had other rebellions of the revolted States, as such, shall cease and take them, and for one he would help Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator. ty. That rebellion was so serious in its power make a definite conclusion and agree. the tegro, the German, the Englishman, the with every one he met, and in this way he ple, whose blood and treasure is being pour. character that George Washington sent two and cemented by the Union.

Burke, that immortal patriot whose in-

"The proposition is peace. Not peace through the medium of war; not peace to be hunted through the labyrinth of intricate and endless negotiations; not peace to arise claims that the Union cause has gained im- cassfully, and the result was that the rebels out of universal discord, fomented from portant and substantial advantages, and laid down their arms, and Congress at the principle in all parts of the empire; not peace to depend on the periodical determination of perplexing questions, or the preto our safety, to evince a generous mag- to a later and vet more pertinent and signi- cise marking the shadowy boundaries of a complex government. It is simple peace; sought in its natural course and its ordinary haunts; it is peace sought in the spirit of peace, and laid in principles purely pacific. propose by removing the ground of the difference, and by restoring the unsuspectquested to appoint three commissioners, who cise of Federal authority and the appoint ing confidence of the colonies in the mother country, to give permanent satisfaction to your people; and (far from a scheme of ruling by discord) to reconcile them to each human war shall cease, and the Union be an independent sovereign announcing his other in the same act, and by the bond of

Again; "I mean to give peace. Peace implies reconciliation, and where there has been a proposal oughs to originate from us. Great and acknowledged force is not impaired be attributed to magnanimity. But the

First, sir, permit me too observe that the use of force alone is but temporary. It may subdue for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again; and a nation is not governed which is per-

petually to be conquered.

My next objection is its uncertainty. Terror is not always the effect of force; and an armament is not a victory. If you do not succeed you are without resource, for con-ciliation falling, force remains, but force failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left. Power and authority are sometimes bought by kindness, but they can never be begged as alms by an impoverished and de-

feated violence,
A further objection to force is that you mpair the object by your very endeavors to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing which you recover; but depreciated, sunk, wasted and consumed in the con-test. Nothing less will content me then whole America. I do not choose to consume its strength along with our own, because in all parts it is the British strength that I con-

sume. I do not choose to be caught by a foreign enemy at the end of this exhausting conflict, and still less in the midst of it. I may escape but I can make no insurance against such an event. Let me add that I do not choose wholly to break the American spirit, because it is the spirit that has made the country."

I beseech you listen! Let the cry of the wido w and of the orphan reach your hearts. If the stability of our endangered institution a dismembered empire and absorbtion of all our great industrial and productive interests have no terror, think, oh! think of the dark and shadowy future awaiting your own pos-

Peace! Peace!' God of our father's grantus peace; Peace in our hearts and at thine altars; peace On the red waters and their blighted shores; Peace for the lenguered cities, and the hosts That watch and bleed around them and within Peace for the hameless and the fatherless; Peace for the captive on his weary way, And the mad crowds who jeer his helplessness. For them that suffer, them that do the wrong; Sinning and sinned against—O God! for all— For a distracted, torn, and bleeding land— Spread the glad tidings! Give us, give us peace!

Negro Equality-The Sentiments of Republican Office-Holder. CLINTON, ILL, Feb. 1. To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

Your predictions have at last been verified, at least in this county, when you prophesied that the abolition party would place the negro on an equality with the white who holds a government office in this place Lord deliver it."-N. Y. News. introduced a resolution declaring in favor of "Old Abe" for the next President; wherethe freemen of the North? Or shell it be a consummation. If we denied the colored when the State governments and the people people these plain rights, they would rise up to exist, the former be subverted, and the them. He was opposed to all parties, or but his conversational, story-telling and solatter replaced with Northern Abolitionists? party nominations; but he would give an cial qualities were remarkable. His great In short, Mr. Speaker, will the party in equal share of offices and emoluments to forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy upon which this war shall cease, its horrors democrat." He thought it nothing but right immense quantities of tobacco, but never terminate, and all the consequences, wheth- that the colored people should have a rep- carried the weed himself, and was always er good or bad, shall be fully known and resentative upon the Presidential ticket, and understood? We must have peace—a last- what more large-hearted and loyal patriot dence was in Henderson, and in coming up ing peace—based upon the Constitution in the land than Frederick Douglass? He the Ohio past that place I overheard the considered him more than the equal in in- following characteristic anecdote of him: tellectual attainments of "Old Abe" himself. spired lenguage I love to quote, said, March He hoped to see him nominated on the ticket and elected; then he wanted that old, made inquiries about Powell. pro-slavery Taney to die, and some good colored man, who respected God, and was human in his notions, to be put in his place. He was willing to give the "war democrats" their share, -to give them places as Governors, county offices, members of the Cabinet, &c., but he wanted it distinctly understood that the colored man, who had so long been oppressed and down-trodden, should rise to his proper standard, and assert his manhood, by holding office; and having all the rights and privileges of the white man. He said his republican "Union" friends over me-remarkably sociable. would probably object to his notions; but they would have to come to it!

The amendment was voted down, and the

resolution in favor of "Old Aba" without the nigger was adopted; yet many ultra Weinesday is the beginning of Lent. For "Unionists" here contend that the negro the benefit of our readers who are not aware must vote must hold offer. the pigger was adopted; yet many ultra must vote, must hold office, and have all of the regulations, we give the principal restored on terms of equity, fraternity, and purpose to resist by force of arms the entry ment received eight votes in the meeting. We are coming to it. We are progress-

ing, surely. Glory to the nigger, the savior of our

hundred could sew by hand a century ago, are not allowed at the same meal. Milk but, he continues one woman now de- butter, eggs and cheese are not at all fer-

The Washington Chronicle has the following singular item of news: "It is not harder for a rich man to enter

into the kingdom of beaven than for a proslavery man to be true to the Union." Until we read this interesting item, we had supposed that as slaveholders made the Union, composed originally of slave States; that they loved and were true to it. The Constitution, which binds the Union together as it was bound until Abolitionism trampled the one under foot and is new destroying the others, bears the signature of Geo.

Washington, a slaveholder; and the Declaration of Independence, which laid the foundation of the Union, was drafted by a statesman that held slaves. The Abelition press aver that, until the advent of the present Administration, the country has been governed by slaveholders, and certainly until certain plank to the Chicago platform was substituted for the Constitution, the Union was loved and reverenced and the States that composed it; with all their rights respected were prosper-

ous and their citizens happy.

It is strange, if true, and The Chronicle says it is, that as soon as the political power of the Union passed for the first time in-to the hands of its friends (?) that it should be disrupted, rent in twain, with a fair prospect, if the war continues, for being broke into almost as many pieces as there are States in the North and in the West.

Until now we have supposed that the natural enemies of the Union were the Abolitionists. For years they proclaimed themselves so-for years they tried to rend it id twain; and for years, on the return of each anniversary of the natal day of American Independence, they burned and buried the American Constitution, amid jeers and ourses, in the City of Boston, because, as they alleged, it was a "covenant with death and a league with hell!" But now it seems all this was done, by these latter day political sinners, from pure love; that they cursed and made a mock of the Union because alone of their excessive fondness for it, and that their efforts to tend it asunder was but to conceal their affection, as the love sick boy resorts to various silly devices to conceal his fondness for the village maiden who first caught his too susceptible heart. A bolitionism must be a paradox; for accorded ing to The Chronicle, it means one thing when it does another, for it has destreyed the Union, all for the love it bore it.

In the same manner that Abolitionism has shown its love for the Union, Mr. Lin-

A REVEREND LOYAL LEAGUER ENDESBAR-'Civil war has no ameliorations. It is upon another government officer, moved to BILLE.—We publish elsewhere from the which reaps the bitter harvest of intestine lican party was made up from all kinds and woods. In the chamber, from which the classes of politicians; that its success was Reverend Kibble made so hasty and unthat by whose hands the poisonous seeds owing to the bringing together of the ap- clerical exit, was found by the father of the parently antagonistic elements among poli- young lady a "revolver and dirt" We don't ticians; that, without the aid of the radical know which is the greater scandal, the Mr. Speaker, I again ask, when shall this Germans, they would have been defeated, chamber affair, or his wearing these deadly ernment subverted, their territorial unity war had been openly and traitorously raised war cease? Shall it be when the whole and the same result would have taken place weapons. He seemed desirous of making American people, North and South, utterly had not the know-nothings, the old whigs, Mars and Venus keep company. The Rebroken down, dispirited, and politically dis- or, latterly, the "war democrats," allied publican tells us: "What regard to the rethe great deep of national desolation shell same. Commissioners were subsequently integrated, shall arise in their power, and themselves with them! He knew that the volver and dirk, he says that he belongs to overwhelm them, that thus, when all pow- specified by the Legislature, consisting of indignantly throw off on both sides the un- negro would be made a valer in every loyal the Union League, every number of which General Lincoln, who commanded the faithful rulers who use them to the destruc- State before another election. Our duty to is obliged to carry weapons." The knowtroops ordered out by the Commonwealth; tion and annihilation of their national liber- this down-trodden people would surely ledge of this secret of the Loyal Leaguers Hon. Samuel A. Olis and Hon. Samuel ties and existence? Or, more fearful still, elevate them to the level of any other class may be of some service hereafter in criminal Phillips, President of the House of Repre- shall it be when despotism has become or- of people. They were fighting the battles trials. The way in which it came to be sentatives. These commissioners were an- ganic and fixed, and all opposition of of the country; it would be as little as we divulged does not lessen its value. Brother Mr. Speaker, when shall the war cease? thorized to promise indemnity to such who thoughts and expression shall be driven could do to make them voters and allow Kibbe, since this exposure, will doubtles-I ask the question in good faith. I ask it might discontinue opposition to the Gov- from Congress and elsewhere, and the freed- them to hold office. Already, he said, the have a call to Boston, where such manifest

> A REMARKABLE SOCIAL GOVERNOR, -- GOV. begging it of every one he met. His resi-A citizen of Henderson coming on board; fell into conversation with a passenger who He lives in your place, I believe, don't

Yes, one of our oldest citizens. Very sociable man, aint he? Remarkably so.

Well, I thought so. I think he is one of he most sociable men I ever met in all my ife-wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and be hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, end spit all

LENT -An exchange, in speaking of the observance of this season which commended on Wednesday of last week, says: "Ash religious observances of this hely season. All persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years, are obliged to last upon one meal a day throughout the entire esa-Country!

Yours for the white man.

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a handrad could say by hand a century ago. mands as much clothing as a hundred did a ceatury ago—so that the situation is not changed so much after ail.

Many of the wayes of trouble, like those

If the ant gives an example of indo

B. ALDER STOR STORY